FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NOVOYE VREMYA OPTIMISTIC ABOUT SALT-II CONCLUSION

LD101417Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 2, 5 Jan 79 p 7 LD

[A. Platonov article: "One More Step Toward the Goal"]

[Text] An important page has been inscribed in the history of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT) Talks. At the 21-23 December meeting in Geneva between A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance, agreement or a rapprochement of the sides' positions was achieved on most outstanding issues relating to elaboration of a new agreement.

As is known, talks on this matter have been going on for several years. They were given a powerful stimulus by the Vladivostok accord reached during L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with U.S. President G. Ford in November 1974. At that meeting, the main parameters were defined for the new [SALT-II] agreement, which is to replace the interim agreement between the USSR and the United States on limiting certain strategic offensive arms systems, signed in May 1972.

Tremendous work has been done since then. By joint efforts, the sides have thoroughly worked through and agreed on many issues. Of course, it is no secret that the path has not been smooth. Difficulties have arisen, dictated by the objective complexity of the very subject of the talks. It has involved a very delicate problem directly related to the two sides' security. There were also difficulties of another kind, caused by the desire of certain U.S. circles to depart from the principle of equality and identical security and obtain advantages at the other side's expense. This is the explanation for the uneven pace of the talks, and their outright procrastination at times.

The world public has followed the progress of the talks attentively. And this is quite natural: The conclusion of a SALT-II agreement will largely determine the evolution of the situation in the international arena--along the path of increasing tension, or, conversely, on the path of lessening the danger of nuclear war and strengthening mutual trust. It is hardly necessary to prove which of these alternatives is preferable. It is obvious that the path of peace and curbing the nuclear arms race accords with the true national interests of not only the USSR and the United States, but of all states.

Broad support for the agreement being elaborated is indicated, for instance, by the fact that, according to public opinion polls taken repeatedly in the United States, the vast majority of Americans favors its conclusion. Interest in the speediest achievement of such an agreement was also expressed by the participants in an international symposium on questions of detente policy held in the FRG recently, convened on the initiative of the International Peace Institute in Vienna and the Hamburg Institute of Politics and Economics.

The Soviet Union has consistently and persistently advocated the resolution of the questions under examination on the basis of mutual acceptability. Many difficulties now lie behind us. It remains to take the decisive step. The progress achieved during the meeting between A.A. Gromyko and C. Vance is obvious. This is convincingly indicated by the fact that the sides expressed determination to reach agreement on outstanding issues by using the usual channels between Moscow and Washington.

According to the New York TIMES, President J. Carter has stated that he talked with Secretary of State Vance upon his return from Geneva, when he expressed enthusiasm about his meeting with USSR Foreign Minister Gromyko. [paragraph continues]

"I think we will conclude a SALT agreement with the USSR," the President noted. "I am hopeful of this, as before. Secretary of State Vance and I are by no means disappointed in the results of the Geneva talks." That is why only surprise can be evoked by the attempts of certain U.S. commentators to sow doubt regarding progress at the Geneva talks. This pessimism has its roots: It arises from the sentiments of those promilitarist Western circles that would like to stop work on preparing a new agreement and perhaps wreck the whole affair. Experience suggests that each new success for the peace policy is achieved in a complex and stubborn struggle against forces operating contrary to the interests of strengthening the peoples' security.

Nonetheless, the results of the ministers' meeting in Geneva give reason to hope that the SALT-II talks will soon reach their target and a new Soviet-American agreement will be signed.

MOSCOW OUTLINES SOVIET SALT, DISARMAMENT POSITIONS

LD101126Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Next we have a talk arranged at the request of one of our listeners. Edwin (Calpaz) in (?Neenah), Wisconsin, wants to know: Does the Soviet Union see a future in the SALT talks between the United States and USSR? Here's what Radio Moscow news analyst Vladislav Kozyakov writes in reply to this question:

It's now widely believed that Soviet-American talks on a new agreement to limit strategic offensive arms have reached their final stage. This is the feeling here in the Soviet Union, too, where we believe that, given a mutual desire, a SALT-II agreement can be concluded very shortly. It has been denied in this country that at the recent Geneva talks the Soviet delegation put forward some new demands impeding the progress of the talks. The starting of such rumors by some of the American media only serves as another reminder of the acute political struggle developing in the United States over SALT-II. The opponents of the agreement are doing their utmost to mislead the public.

Here in the Soviet Union we attach great significance to concluding a strategic arms limitation agreement as soon as possible. The Soviet head of state, Leonid Brezhnev, has said more than once that such an agreement would be tremendously important, not only in further developing the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and strengthening mutual trust, but also in consolidating world peace. And in practice, in the course of the negotiations, the Soviet Union has been doing everything possible to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement.

Furthermore, Soviet policy treats SALT-II as a definite stage in the struggle for disarmament. We believe this important agreement should be followed by others on reducing strategic and other types of arms. The other nuclear powers should likewise be party to such agreements. (?Of course), the Soviet Union is determined to conclude SALT-II and to reach agreement on another new, reliable safeguard against the outbreak of war.

In the United States and other NATO countries it is often argued that this or that type of arms in the Soviet Union is a threat to the West. However, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty countries have long been expressing their readiness to agree to limits or give up altogether any type of arms, provided such agreement would assure the equal security of the parties. So, you see, the Western countries have the chance to reach agreement on reducing any types of arms that cause them anxiety. All that's needed is reciprocity.

Another factor of no small importance in disarmament matters is the economic aspect. The Budget Committee of the United States Senate estimates that the failure of the SALT-II negotiations would lead to additional military expenditures of $100 billion over the next 15 years. That, too, seems a very weighty argument in favor of concluding SALT-II at an early date.

As Leonid Brezhnev says, agreement on limiting strategic arms would be useful in strengthening mutual trust. Besides, both parties would be able to save considerable sums and use them for production purposes, for improving the people's lives.

USSR-U.S. TALKS ON ANTISATELLITE SYSTEMS TO RESUME 23 JAN

LD101722Y Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 10, TASS--As is officially reported here, discussions are to be continued between delegations of the USSR and the USA in Bern (Switzerland) on January 23 on the question of anti-satellite systems. The USSR delegation will be led by member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Oleg Khlestov, the U.S. delegation--by Ambassador R. Buchheim an official of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Preliminary consultations on this issue were held in Helsinki (Finland) on June 8-16, 1978.

U.S., USSR SALT DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

LD111348Y Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 11 Jan 79

[Text] Geneva, January 11, TASS--The USSR and the USA delegations to the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic offensive arms met here today.

EDITORIAL ARTICLE HAILS CEMA GROWTH, INFLUENCE AFTER 30 YEARS

LD110821Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[Editorial article: "Embodiment of the Ideas of Internationalism. CEMA's 30th Anniversary"]

[Text] Not long before the Great October Socialist Revolution V.I. Lenin wrote: "To the old world, the world of national oppression, national bickering or national isolation, the workers counterpose the new world of the unity of the working people of all nations...." The new world has become a reality. The great community of socialist countries is now characterized by the fact that the fraternal states' interconnections are becoming increasingly close and more common elements are emerging in their policy, economy and social life.

Socialist economic integration is a most important manifestation of this historic process of comprehensive rapprochement. The Council for Economic Mutual Assistance which was created in 1949 laid the foundations for the development of integration and is today contributing to its expansion and deepening.

CEMA's 30 years of work are an implementation in practice of the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism. The path traveled by the council members confirms conclusively that along with their national efforts, fraternal cooperation and the readiness to consider one another's interests are an important condition of their successes. The comradely concern to insure that not only one's own country but also the other community states develop successfully is the highest expression of internationalism.

Today 10 European, Asian and American socialist states with a population of more than 430 million are members of CEMA. Following Lenin's behests and setting the world an example of international fraternity, the peoples of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, under the leadership of their communist and workers parties, have accumulated tremendous experience of equal cooperation in the sphere of material production. The relations among the council countries have passed the test of time and have demonstrated their effectiveness. They are based on respect for state sovereignty, independence and national interests, noninterference in internal affairs, complete equality, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance.

In the last 30 years the CEMA partners have multiplied their economic potential many times over. Thus the council states' national income in 1978 was 10 times greater than in 1948 while their industrial production was 17 times greater. Occupying 19 percent of [the world's] territory and possessing 10 percent of [its] population, the CEMA countries have achieved leading positions in the world economy. They produce approximately 33 percent of world industrial output and now yield more than 50 percent of the increase in industrial production and their industrial might is greater than that of the United States and the West European states combined.

In the past period the rate of increase in national income in the fraternal countries has been three times higher and the rate of increase in industrial production four times higher than in the capitalist world. The socialist community is the most dynamic economic force on the planet.

The CEMA countries' successes in economic building and their achievement of a prominent place among the major industrial states are all the more striking since the majority of council members used to be agrarian and raw material appendages of the capitalist powers. [paragraph continues]

By ending man's exploitation of man and national inequality, socialism created the conditions for the gradual rapprochement and equalization of the socioeconomic development levels of the countries and nations. The new social formation's fundamental difference from capitalism in which uneven economic and political development is inherent has also had an impact on this.

Cooperation within the CEMA framework has helped formerly backward countries to make rapid headway. Aid to and the promotion of accelerated growth and increased economic efficiency in Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia occupy a special place in the fraternal states' joint plans and measures.

"Everything in the name of man and for the good of man," the banner of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties says. The CEMA states' growing economic potential and achievements in developing science and technology enable them to set and resolve increasingly large-scale tasks in raising working people's material and cultural living standards.

The community's historic achievements are indissolubly linked with the communist and workers parties' tremendous work to improve the comprehensive cooperation among the fraternal countries. The inviolable militant alliance among the Marxist-Leninist parties is the ultimate foundation of the close cooperation among the socialist states and is its guiding and organizing force.

The links and contacts among the leaders of the socialist countries' communist parties are becoming increasingly intensive. The bilateral and multilateral meetings and joint discussion of fundamental domestic and foreign policy issues help to find effective ways of resolving the tasks of economic and cultural development and to determine a coordinated line in the international arena. Important problems are considered at the conferences of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and CEMA sessions. The friendly meetings and conversations in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of the community parties and states play a great role in the general system of relations.

Equipped with the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU and the other ruling parties of the socialist countries creatively elaborate the questions of the community's development. The 24th and 25th CPSU congresses scientifically substantiated the necessity of developing socialist economic integration. The congresses of the other fraternal parties also made a profound analysis and introduced their own proposals for solving thie problem.

The transition from individual integration measures to comprehensive economic integration designed to cover many years was prepared by the previous experience and economic cooperation among the CEMA members. The 23d special CEMA session held in Moscow in April 1969 at the level of the leaders of the fraternal parties and governments determined the fundamental long-term aims which formed the foundation of the comprehensive program adopted in 1971 for further deepening and improving cooperation and developing socialist economic integration among CEMA countries.

The tasks and the appropriate methods and forms of cooperation among the fraternal countries in the economic sphere at the contemporary stage found specific expression in the comprehensive program. As the 25th CPSU Congress noted, this program "raises the cooperation among the socialist countries to a much higher level than mere development of trade.

It means, for instance, the joint opening up of natural resources for the common good, joint construction of big industrial complexes designed to meet the needs of all members and cooperation planned for many years ahead among enterprises and entire sectors of our countries' industry."

The CEMA states are energetically implementing the comprehensive program. Its implementation is the main way of improving the international socialist division of labor and a mighty means of social productivity intensification and of accelerated mastery of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. The successes in implementing the comprehensive program make it possible to deepen the economic cooperation among the community countries and to increase the mutually complementary nature of their economies--to the considerable advantage of each of them.

The last decade has been characteristic from this viewpoint. The CEMA countries have doubled their industrial potential. Their mutual trade turnover has more than trebled. This dynamism is based not only on national efforts but also on the integration factor and a reasonable and mutually advantageous division of labor.

Integration is constantly strengthening, expanding and acquiring new content. The creation of the integration process and its introduction into the practice of the economic mechanism are one of the most important results of the fraternal parties' collective work and CEMA's 30 years of activity. The main method of cooperation and of deepening the international socialist division of labor is the joint planning activity of the CEMA countries. Practice has generated efficient forms of this such as consultations on basic issues of economic policy, coordination of national economic plans and others.

The last few years have introduced much that is new into joint planning activity. A coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures by CEMA countries, covering 1976-1980, has been elaborated in CEMA practice for the first time. The plan envisages joint construction of big industrial complexes. Its implementation is to the advantage of every member.

The CEMA countries have done much in the sphere of the international socialist division of labor and primarily in production specialization and cooperation. The fraternal states' efforts in this sphere are pooled and coordinated by more than 100 multilateral and about 1,000 bilateral agreements. About 80 multilateral production specialization and cooperation agreements covering more than 8,000 descriptions of output are in operation in machine-building alone.

The CEMA states are successfully implementing the comprehensive program's measures in the sphere of scientific and technical cooperation. Today more than 3,000 research and drawing and design collectives and VUZ'es, including about 200 Academy of Sciences institutions, are participating in this. Precisely 56 coordinating centers have been created for the most important scientific and technical fields. More than 14,000 theoretical and applied works, many of which have been employed in practice and have yielded a great economic effect, have been completed through joint efforts. The cooperation in the scientific and technical sphere is more and more clearly characterized by the transition from individual topics to comprehensive problems.

A graphic example of the fruitfulness of the pooling of CEMA countries' efforts is the cooperation in the sphere of computer equipment. The unified third-generation computer system has been created in a short time. The community countries have achieved outstanding successes in fulfilling the "Intercosmos" program. Annals of flights in near-Earth space by international crews with the participation of citizens of the socialist states were opened in 1978.

Today comprehensive cooperation has achieved a scale where millions and millions of builders of the new world are directly participating. A wonderful page in the history of our peoples' fraternity was inscribed by the working people of the Csepel metallurgical and machine-building combine in Hungary and the leading enterprises in the other fraternal states which, in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October, launched socialist competition for the timely and top-quality fulfillment of USSR orders. The new form of labor competition was a manifestation of true international solidarity.

The initiative of the Volga motor vehicle plant collective which adopted specific pledges to fulfill its export targets in honor of CEMA's 30th anniversary and which called for the strengthening of fraternal cooperation is encountering a wholehearted response in our country and abroad.

The CPSU and the other communist parties are carrying out great work to improve integration activity. Analyzing the results and outlining the next tasks of economic cooperation, the 25th CPSU Congress substantiated the need for long-term targeted cooperation programs in the main spheres of physical production. "Relying on what has been achieved", Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress, " we can now take the next step forward. The elaboration and fulfillment of long-term targeted programs is on the agenda. Their aim is to meet through common efforts the rapidly growing requirements for energy, fuel and the main types of raw materials, to satisfy more fully the demand for foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods, to raise machinebuilding standards and to accelerate the transport development. These are our next joint tasks."

All the CEMA states have displayed profound interest in solving these problems. The 32d council session held in summer 1978 approved three of the five planned long-term targeted cooperation programs--in the spheres of energy, fuel and raw materials; agriculture and the food industry; and machinebuilding. Work is being completed on the cooperation programs in the spheres of increasing industrial consumer goods production and developing transportation.

The long-term targeted cooperation programs are a qualitatively new form of the CEMA countries' joint planning activity. Concretizing and developing the comprehensive program, they define a long-term coordinated strategy of cooperation. Their elaboration and implementation is the socialist way of solving the urgent tasks of economic development which essentially perturb all mankind.

The community members' approach to the fuel and energy problem provides an example. The long-term program is aimed at making the most economical and rational use of energy resources, substantially restructuring the fuel and energy balance and insuring accelerated development of the nuclear power industry. Before 1990 construction of nuclear power stations with a total capacity of about 37 gigawatts is planned in CEMA countries. It is planned to construct jointly on USSR territory two AES'es each with a capacity of 4 gigawatts, and the energy from these will be supplied to the fraternal states. Specialization and cooperation in the production of AES equipment are envisaged. The plans are considerable and the common task is now to implement them in the shortest possible time.

Integration is also proceeding in other directions. A strategy of not only multilateral but also bilateral cooperation is being implemented. Bilateral production specialization and cooperation programs for 1981-1990 are being elaborated. The communist parties are fully determined to turn the CEMA countries' next two 5-year plans into a period of intensive deepening of production specialization and cooperation.

The integration of the CEMA countries' national economies and the coordination of their plans and actions to a substantial extent protect their economy from the adverse influence of the capitalist world which is beset by currency, energy and raw material crises. The community states meet their basic needs for equipment, machines, raw materials and fuel through their own production and trade. Reciprocal trade accounts for the bulk of the council member's foreign trade, that is, approximately 60 percent.

The experience of building the socialist society and the assertion of the new type of interstate relations evoke the hatred of capitalism's apologists who endeavor in every possible way to distort the essence of the integration processes under socialism, the character of the relations among the fraternal states and CEMA's activity. China's leaders act in chorus with reactionary bourgeois politicians and propagandists. The slanderers allege that socialist economic integration is not by any means dictated by the objective demands of developing productive forces and production relations and that it infringes the socialist states' sovereignty, self-sufficiency in internal affairs and independence in foreign policy. However, CEMA has not had and does not have supranational organs. It guarantees the complete equality of the sides.

To the imperialist policy aimed at destabilizing the socialist community and driving a wedge between the members of the alliance--a policy with which the efforts of Beijing's [Peking's] leaders go hand in hand--the fraternal countries counterpose the policy line of further strengthening and developing comprehensive cooperation. This found new expression in the Warsaw Pact states' declaration adopted at the Moscow Political Consultative Conference in November 1978.

The socialist states' economic integration is a complex process. The CEMA countries are playing the role of pioneers. They have to surmount difficulties engendered primarily by the very novelty of this undertaking. As they celebrate CEMA's 30th anniversary the fraternal countries' communists and working people remember Vladimir Ilich Lenin's remarks that the best way to celebrate a jubilee is to focus attention on the unsolved tasks.

The scope of the joint work and the new level of cooperation are posing complex problems. The main thing is to raise the effectiveness of relations, to take into account the requirements of not only the present moment but also the distant future and to seek the maximum degree of coordination in action. The elaboration and fulfillment of the long-term production specialization and cooperation programs require greater operational efficiency [operativnost]. The exchange of leading experience of economic activity must occupy an important place. The CEMA countries are agreed that it is necessary to insure more efficient work by the entire machinery of cooperation and to enhance the effectiveness of the council's work. The upcoming 33d CEMA session will sum up the results of its activity in the past 30 years and will evaluate the course of implementing the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration. It will be an important landmark in the cooperation among the fraternal countries.

The steady increase of the socialist community's economic, scientific and technical potential and the democratism of CEMA in which the genuine equality of partners is implemented in practice have raised its international prestige to a high level. The example of the socialist economic relations among the CEMA states is having an increasingly profound impact on world economic relations and is contributing to the elimination of discrimination and inequality engendered by imperialist and neocolonialist policy. Interest in cooperation with CEMA is growing in various regions of the planet.

Vietnam's accession to CEMA membership in 1978 was an important event in the community's life. Yugoslavia cooperates actively with CEMA. Representatives of the DPRK, Laos and also Angola and Ethiopia participate in its work as observers.

The CEMA countries are active champions of equal, mutually advantageous economic cooperation between states belonging to different social systems. This principled policy line stems from their devotion to the cause of peace and is an integral element of the policy of relaxing tension. One confirmation of this is the signing of the cooperation agreement between CEMA and Finland. Cooperation agreements have been concluded between CEMA and Iraq and CEMA and Mexico.

The CEMA members pursue their foreign economic policy in the spirit of the Final Act of the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation. The initiative of the council which, on behalf of the CEMA countries' governments, submitted a proposal to the EEC that official relations be established is generally known. The draft envisages concluding a framework agreement between CEMA and the CEMA members on the one hand and the EEC and the EEC members on the other which could create favorable conditions and opportunities for equal, mutually advantageous cooperation between the two organizations and their member states.

CEMA's activity and the principles on which it is based encounter deserved recognition in the developing countries. Exercising their legitimate right to control their national resources themselves and seeking to overcome monopolies' diktat and to assert economic independence, these states are cooperating increasingly closely with CEMA and its members whose internationalist policy they know well and value highly. The community countries provide comprehensive economic and technical assistance on mutually advantageous terms to 78 independent Asian, African and Latin American states. Precisely 2,685 industrial and other projects have been commissioned in these countries with the participation of CEMA members and 875 enterprises are under construction or are to be constructed. Some 43,000 specialists have been trained in the CEMA countries' higher educational establishments and specialized secondary schools for these states. A special CEMA grant fund has been created for citizens from the developing countries.

CEMA has established relations with 60 international organizations. The United Nations' granting of official status to CEMA testifies to the council's high prestige.

Guided by the decisions of their congresses, the CPSU and the other communist parties of the fraternal countries pay paramount attention to developing the economic relations among CEMA members and to successfully implementing the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration.

The CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo constantly bear in mind the expansion and improvement of the Soviet Union's relations with the community countries and effect systematic control of the work organizations dealing with the implementation of economic cooperation plans. [paragraph continues]

Great attention was paid to the questions of deepening these business relations at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum and the recent USSR Supreme Soviet session.

In their activity our country's party organizations and labor collectives are guided by the 25th CPSU Congress instruction that it is the sacred duty of Gosplan, ministries, departments, associations and enterprises and everyone connected with this sector of work to implement strictly and accurately the measures collectively outlined by the fraternal states. Our Leninist party and its Central Committee are doing everything possible to strengthen the material basis of cooperation and world socialism's positions.

The historic process of rapprochement among the socialist states is intensifying and their influence on the course of international events is becoming increasingly profound. The CPSU and the other fraternal parties of the community countries are working tirelessly to insure that world socialism's positions strengthen and that tomorrow brings new evidence of its boundless potential and superiority over capitalism.

SOVIET BOOK EXPOSES CLAIMS OF 'DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM'

LD281614Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1208 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 28 December--The Moscow Publishing House has published a book entitled "What Is Democratic Socialism?" [Chto Takoye Demokraticheskiy Sotsializm?] written by a group of eminent Soviet scientists under the guidance of Petr Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The book notes that the concept of "democratic socialism" is a particular kind of response by reaction to socialism's successes. The magnetic force of socialist ideas is so great that not a single political movement can ignore them. All classes and strata of society in capitalist and developing countries are conducting a discussion around the concept of "socialism." Under these conditions certain socialist concepts are being created and exploited notably as a means of struggle against scientific communism. "Democratic socialism" is such.

The concept of "democratic socialism," which its apologists are trying to pass off as being the only possible alternative to capitalism, is in fact an ideology which is being contrasted not so much against capitalism as against consistently scientific communist ideology, the authors stress.

Trying to distort the successes of real socialism in the countries of the socialist community, the theoreticians of "democratic socialism" are mainly stressing the fact that the communist parties are allegedly giving insufficient attention to the democratic principles of social life. The authors of the book expose this myth convincingly. Showing the radical difference between socialist and bourgeois democracy, they produce figures and facts reflecting the real participation of the working people in the management of the state under socialism. The new USSR Constitution is analyzed in detail in the book. The humaneness of socialist society has found its full embodiment in the Constitution--a society which, in accordance with the communist ideal of "the free development of every individual is the condition for the free development of all" has as its aim the extension of real opportunities for the comprehensive development of the personality.

"Democratic socialism" is not "socialism plus democracy," as is claimed by its apostles but "democracy minus socialism"--bourgeois democracy at that, democracy for the minority. This is the book's main conclusion.

UNITED STATES

MORE REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SENATE DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

Meet With Brezhnev

LD101156Y Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 10, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received U.S. senators Howard Baker, Jake Garn, John Danforth, John Tower, Malcolm Wallop, and Samuel Hayakawa in the Kremlin today. The senators are currently in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR. Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, took part in the conversation.

Matters of Soviet-U.S. relations and the present-day international situation were touched upon during the conversation. Leonid Brezhnev emphasized the importance of maintenance of normal, positive relations between the USSR and the USA for the cause of peace and removal of military threat. In this connection a principled appraisal was given of attempts by certain circles to interfere with the favourable development of relations between the two countries and to spiral the arms race, including those under the cover of inventions about a 'Soviet military threat'.

In our epoch, Leonid Brezhnev noted, all people irrespective of their political views and convictions should be united by a common desire to preserve peace, to avoid a nuclear-missile catastrophe. In the interests of preserving and strengthening peace it is pressingly necessary for relations between the USSR and the United States to be based on equality and equal security of the sides. The Soviet Union invariably comes out for the attainment on such a basis of accords on concrete questions of strengthening international detente, limiting and ultimately liquidating arms, be that nuclear or conventional arms. Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed the intention of the Soviet side--if the U.S. side, too, will be ready for that--to work for a constructive, mutually advantageous development of relations with the USA in most diverse fields. An earliest conclusion of a new agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms would be a big step in this direction. The agreement, being of importance by itself, would also seriously improve prospects for other talks on disarmament and would promote a levelling up of Soviet-U.S. relations as a whole.

For their part the senators also noted the importance of Soviet-U.S. relations for the present-day international development and declared for the two sides to continue making efforts, despite differences in positions on a number of matters, toward finding ways for their mutually acceptable solutions. The senators expressed gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev for the frank and detailed conversation.

Taking part in the meeting were also Andrey Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Frank Moore, assistant to the U.S. President for congressional liaison, and Malcolm Toon, the ambassador of the USA to the USSR.

Visit USA Institute, Reception

LD101950Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A group of senators from the United States headed by Senator Baker today visited the Institute of the United States of America and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

During the talks which took place, questions pertaining to Soviet-American relations were touched upon, including the problems of limiting armaments.

U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Toon gave a reception in the evening on the occasion of the stay in the Soviet Union of the American senators. The reception was attended by Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group and chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

Senators' Reactions Reported

LD110802Y Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 11, TASS--"I think our meeting with President Brezhnev was extremely worthwhile. We had a good exchange of ideas on things of substance related to American-Soviet relations and the international situation. President Brezhnev was forthright and forceful", TASS correspondent Vladimir Klimenko was told by Senator Baker [who] headed a group of U.S. senators which stayed in the USSR at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the Soviet Union.

"I think," the senator continued, "the current visit, in the course of which we had meetings with several prominent leaders of your country, will contribute to the strengthening of good relations between our two states. I think that all of us now have a better insight". Touching on the preparation of a new Soviet-American agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation, Senator Baker noted the difficulties that may arise during its ratification in the U.S. Senate. "The basic obligation, in my judgement," he added, "is that our two countries must continue to improve their relationships and go together in an effort to improve the prospects for peace".

"I think that talks between our two countries are the single most important thing that bears on the life of every human soul on this earth. It is necessary to continue meaningful conversations," it was noted by Senator Malcolm Wallop. "We have already made a very great step forward," he continued. Some ten years and ago under no circumstances would such a visit have been possible politically. I think such contacts ought to be continued, ought to be more frequent. I think it is very very important for parliamentarians, people in opposition, continue to do this".

The importance of meetings between members of the two parliaments was stressed also by Senator John Danforth. "Direct contacts between members of the U.S. Senate and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR," he said, "are absolutely essential to overcome the existing differences, for better understanding. I think that this visit was a definite contribution. I think that it was a very good thing. I have never been in the Soviet Union before and knew about it only from the press. What I saw here surpassed my expectations. I hope to come back sometime and spend more time with your peoples."

Depart Moscow

LD110734Y Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow, January 11, TASS--The group of U.S. senators, headed by Howard Baker, left Moscow for New York today.

They had been in the Soviet Union from January seventh at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

The guests were seen off at the airport by deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and by Malcolm Toon, the U.S. ambassador to the USSR. While in the Soviet Union, the American senators stayed in Moscow and Leningrad.

NATIONS WILL 'GUARD' AGAINST U.S. DOCTRINE OF 'INTERFERENCE'

LD101623Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[Article by political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Doctrine of Interference and 'Human Rights'"]

[Text] Although the signatures of U.S. leaders are appended to many international documents condemning and prohibiting interference in other states' internal affairs, such activity remains a characteristic feature of Washington's policy. In thousands of speeches and articles and hundreds of books imperialism's ideologs provide all kinds of "substantiation" for this essentially subversive activity. Moreover, the doctrine of interfering in other countries' internal affairs is being elevated to the rank of state laws in the United States and certain other Western states. The most overt American champions of an aggressive policy speak and write without constraint about the fact that this interference is necessary to insure U.S. world domination. Let us recall how this doctrine arose and has developed.

Back in 1947 the American philosopher James Burnham, whom France's LE MONDE rightly named at the time as "the author of the doctrines being expounded in the speeches of the U.S. secretary of state," declared in a book bearing the frank title "The Struggle for the World" [Za Mirovoye Gospodstvo]: "It is necessary to totally abandon the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations.... Interference--swift, energetic and adequate--must become the normal process."

A year later the American Congress considered the secret "Plan X," co-authored by Senator Bridges and sponsored by Gen G. Marshall and R. Lovett, who was soon to become U.S. defense secretary. The plan provided that "effective aid to given to anticommunist underground forces in European countries." U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT deciphered the essence of this "effective aid" as follows: "The plan provides for espionage, sabotage, use of weapons and, if necessary, assassination of prominent communists."

Some time later this doctrine entered the U.S. diplomatic arsenal under the name of "the doctrine of rolling back communism." On 10 October 1951 it was reinforced by the law "In Mutual Insurance of Security" signed by Truman. This law provided for special appropriations of $100 million to finance "any chosen persons living in the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania ... or persons who have fled from those countries either to unite them in subunits of armed forces supporting NATO or for other purposes."

On 18 August 1951 the official organ THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD published a statement by one of the authors of this law--Congressman (Kersten), who stated frankly why the United States must hire traitors. "It is necessary to start moving in the direction of finally liberating (read--enslaving!--Yu. Zh.) the countries of Europe.... We must not wait. We must start forming these organizations. We must aim toward the creation of a corresponding foreign legion, which is to participate ... in liberating the socialist countries."

(Kersten) went on to state frankly that what he had in mind is giving aid to "underground organizations which may exist in those countries or may appear in the future." In his speech in the House of Representatives of 20 October 1951, specifying what the "underground organizations" financed by the United States must engage in, he declared that one of their chief aims "is to inspire fear among the population" with the help of terror. "Liberation will not be achieved," the congressman explained, "through propaganda and parliamentary maneuvers alone. It will require strong action at the appropriate time."

The Soviet Government made a resolute protest at the time. A note handed to the American charge d'affaires on 21 November 1951 said: "The adoption of this law by the United States is an unprecedented act in relations among states and represents gross U.S. interference in other countries' internal affairs. At the same time it is an unheard-of violation of the norms of international law."

The question of this U.S. action was raised by the Soviet delegation at the sixth session of the UN General Assembly, which sat in Paris in those days. I happened to be involved in covering that session for PRAVDA, and I well remember the pitiful sight of U.S. representatives, who had nothing to say to justify themselves. But the law sanctioning interference in other countries' affairs was not repealed. And for a number of years subversive activities against socialist countries were financed quite officially.

A whole number of actions were undertaken in flagrant violation of the elementary norms of international law--attempts to carry out counterrevolutionary coups with the help of subversive activities in a number of socialist, and not only socialist, countries; the overthrowing of democratic governments; assassinations and attempts on state leaders (it is sufficient to reread the report of the Senate committee investigating CIA activities to picture the scale of that activity); finally, the direct U.S. intervention in Vietnam.

In recent years attempts have been made to conceal the propagation of the doctrine legalizing subversive activities behind hypocritical arguments about defending human rights in those countries in whose affairs the United States interferes. By decision of the Congress, "Captive Nations Week" has been held annually in the United States ever since 1959, during which the crusade against socialist states, and the USSR above all is openly proclaimed over and over again. It is characteristic here that the Hitlerites' surviving accomplices who took refuge in the United States are always the most active crusaders.

With the assistance and under the patronage of the U.S. authorities, 500 sworn enemies of the Soviet Union recently held another sabbat in New York under the sign of some "world congress" of anti-Soviet emigre organizations. The participants in this gathering openly demanded the Soviet Union's dismemberment. Edward Mezvinsky, the official U.S. representative, greeted them "on behalf of President J. Carter and the American administration," declaring that the United States "subscribes to the aims" of the "congress." The participants in this subversive action were also greeted by other U.S. statesmen, and H. Carey, governor of New York, even announced a "week of solidarity" with them.

The participants in this sabbat elected the "leading nucleus" of their anti-Soviet organization, which included persons tainted by criminal cooperation with Nazism. Its "honorary chairman" is the not unknown (Vasily Kushnir), who was known even before the war for his close ties with Hitler's admirers in Canada.

The organizers of the New York gathering included his friends and buddies: (Yemelyan Koval), exposed for recruiting agents on CIA instructions to work against the USSR (it was his agent Yaroslav Dobosh) who was caught redhanded in the Ukraine; (Ignat Bilinskiy), an assistant to the fascist butcher Bandera during the war; (Lev Dobryanskiy), a professional intelligence officer advocating an "independent Ukraine" but who, according to the nationalist newspaper NASH GOLOS, does not even know the Ukrainian language.

These are malicious people. "Blood and iron will settle our dispute!"--(Ya. Stetsko), one of the organizers, exclaimed at one of the sabbats of the pseudo-Ukrainian "human rights champions." The journal of Bandera's followers explained: "We perceive the threat of a world war as one more--perhaps the last, perhaps the happiest (!)--opportunity.... Even if half mankind or even more should perish in this war, in our view this would not be too high a price for freedom."

And after all this, such scum are welcomed and supported in the United States as "fighters for human rights!

"The doctrine of interfering in others' affairs has now been in the arsenal of American "hawks" for more than 30 years. The question naturally arises: What results has it had, apart from the futile death of tens of thousands of people in Korea, Vietnam and other countries, and the waste of hundreds of billions of dollars? Is it not time finally to understand that if attempts to "roll back communism" failed in the fifties, when Congress adopted the law aimed at realizing that senseless venture, there is no point in even dreaming of this now that a quite different correlation of forces has emerged in the world?

Those who shape political decisions in Washington have something to think about. As for the countries which are the object of gross interference, they will continue to stand vigilantly on guard over their security.

CHINA WARNED AGAINST 'HEADING FOR CAPITALISM'

OW102337Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 7 Jan 79 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "On the Road of Making Concessions"]

[Excerpts] At present, the basis on which China and the United States agreed to normalize their relations is being enthusiastically discussed everywhere. (?It is) noted that the leaders in Beijing [Peking] made at least three concessions to the United States. Giving up their strong demands, the leaders in Beijing first agreed to the U.S. position on the reunification of Taiwan and mainland China by peaceful means. China's leaders also agreed to allow the (?Taiwan defense) treaty to remain in force for a year after the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States--the second concession they made on matters of principle. The third concession was that the leaders in Beijing gave their de facto agreement to the continued supply of weapons to Taiwan by the United States after the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations.

Why did China's leaders make such unilateral concessions to the United States? The answer is very clear. In order to cooperate with imperialism, China cut its ties with the socialist community. As China is poor compared to Western countries, its cooperation with these countries is bound to be unequal--this is only natural. As we all know, such unequal relations have always existed and continue to exist in the capitalist world.

Undoubtedly the United States, like the entire capitalist world, wants to use China to strengthen its position in dealing with international socialism and the progressive forces. It is also obvious that the United States has a more distinct goal; that is, to push China into taking a capitalist stand and forfeiting what the Chinese people won in 1949.

If the leaders in Beijing continue to make concessions and capitulate to Western countries, China will inevitably head toward capitalism. The capitalist-monopoly interests are willing to spend money to accelerate the process. Obviously, this is in the interests of capitalism but not in the interests of the Chinese people.

PRC READY TO PLAY ROLE OF 'NATO OF THE ORIENT'

LD101342Y Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 10, TASS--"The designs by some or other circles in the West to play the 'Chinese card' are illusory," writes the MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS) journal. Beijing [Peking] while deliberately creating at times such illusions among some people at the same time does not allow itself to be used as a 'playing card'. It conducts a game of its own, resorting to a 'Japanese card' or an 'American' one, and it is far from being known against whom China, which reserved the right to determine which country, specifically, is the 'hegemon', may direct its blow in future.

The United States, by officially supporting the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese treaty, thereby revealed its intention to attach Beijing to the West and to consolidate the Chinese leadership on the anti-Soviet positions. Washington believes that the treaty corresponds to the U.S. contemporary global strategy designed to use the PRC and Japan in the interests of the U.S. policy in the Far East.

At the same time apprehensions were also expressed in the USA in view of the excessive Japanese-Chinese rapprochement, for it may bring about a serious disruption of the balance of forces in Asia and lead to an undermining of the United States positions.

"Western Europe, along with the USA and Japan, play a special role in Beijing leaders' foreign-policy plans," the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS journal goes on.

"Beijing leaders and NATO bosses, drawing closer together on the basis of hostility to the ideas of detente and international cooperation, are steering matters to setting up an alliance in which China is assigned an unseemly role of NATO's military advanced-post in the Far East.

"The idea of a NATO-PRC alliance was rather often discussed by the West European press, particularly after the negative reaction by the European public to the plans for the production and deployment of neutron weapons, and to China's call to the USA to set up the production of such weapons. As far as the Chinese leadership is concerned, it is ready to become non-staff member of all imperialist aggressive blocs and to 'play the role of a NATO of the Orient'.

"The readiness of certain circles of the USA, France, Britain, and some other West European countries to give aid to China in the country's militarisation through deliveries of military hardware and armaments, is a big provocation against the cause of peace and detente," the journal points out. "One thing is when weapons are sold and supplied to states that were subjected to aggression or which are working to elim-minate its aftermath, and when an all-round help is rendered to national liberation movements, and quite another thing is when weapons are sold and supplied to aggressor states and to states which lay territorial claims and undermine efforts aimed at solving the problems of disarmament. China is in essence the only big power which publicly propagandizes a world war and seeks to frustrate the process of international detente."

BREZHNEV LEAVES FOR 'FRIENDLY VISIT,' 'REST' IN BULGARIA

LD111452Y Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 11, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, Secretary of the CPSU CC Konstantin Chernenko have left Moscow today for a short friendly visit to Sofia at the invitation of First Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party CC, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov.

Upon completion of his visit Leonid Brezhnev will rest in Bulgaria for several days.

GORBACHEV, GDR ENVOY ATTEND CP ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD092320Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1858 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--The 60th anniversary of the Communist Party of Germany was the subject of a solemn meeting of the Soviet public which took place today in the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in it were delegations from the SED, the German Communist Party [DKP] and the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW]. Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Harry Ott, GDR ambassador, were present.

In opening the meeting, Anatoliy Yegorov, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPSU Central Committee, said: "The Communist Party of Germany as a genuine representative of the working class, was born, illumined by the flame of the Great October Revolution in Russia in the flame of the revolutionary storms in Germany. In 60 years the German communists have covered a difficult but heroic path. The history of the Communist Party of Germany is clear evidence of the loyalty of the communists-Thaelmannists to the invincible banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin, to proletarian internationalism, to the cause of the October Revolution and to friendship with the CPSU and the Soviet people."

A report was delivered at the meeting by Dmitriy Antonyuk, deputy director of the institute, and speeches were delivered by Guenter Heyden, director of the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the SED Central Committee, Gustav Trambowski, member of the DKP Executive, and Herwig Kurzendoerfer, member of the SEW Executive.

They talked about the selfless struggle of German communists in the underground and under fascist terror for the social liberation of the working people and for peace and democracy.

The SED, it was noted in the speeches, has united the working class and people of labor on the foundations of the revolutionary teachings of Marxism-Leninism and has spearheaded the building of a socialist society in its own country.

Those who made speeches spoke about the selfless struggle of the DKP for the social and democratic rights of the FRG working people and for the vital interests of its peoples. Stress was laid on the solidarity between Soviet communists and the activity of the SEW in the defense of peace and international security and for the strict observance and full implementation of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin.

IZVESTIYA NOTES SCOPE FOR IMPROVED SOVIET-NORWEGIAN RELATIONS

LD110945Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Special correspondent G. Deynichenko report: "On the Banks of Oslo Fjord"]

[Excerpts] Oslo-Moscow--"Historically," former Prime Minister Trygve Bratteli said, "there have never been any conflicts between Norway and the Soviet Union, nor previously between Norway and Russia. And there are no conflicts of this sort between us today."

This is by no means an isolated opinion. It was voiced to one degree or another by many of our interlocutors--Norwegian parliamentarians and politicians. They said that if specific issues do arise in Norwegian-Soviet relations, their significance should not be dramatized, as certain Norwegian mass news organs sometimes do. Actually, such issues are perfectly capable of being resolved.

Describing overall Soviet-Norwegian relations in a conversation with us, Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund defined them as good. Of course, for such an assessment it is not enough to rely just on the good traditions of the past. It became clear from further conversation with the minister that the Norwegian Government takes a realistic approach to a number of fundamental problems of the modern world. It regards detente as a long-term process, one to which there is no reasonable alternative in the age of nuclear weapons. In Norway today the provisions of the all-European conference's Final Act signed in Helsinki are considered equally long-term and designed for a long future.

Even considering the reservations which Norway makes in one way or another regarding the policy of detente and disarmament by virtue of its NATO membership, the present Norwegian Government's approach to Europe's future is distinguished by a somewhat more sober assessment than some of its NATO partners concerning the prospects for the further development of events on this continent. Oslo government circles cannot disregard the sentiments of the Norwegians, who, as our meetings and talks in the Norwegian capital showed, have a vital interest in strengthening peace and detente in Europe, in lightening the burden of the arms race imposed on the world by the North Atlantic bloc and in developing good relations with the countries of the socialist system founded on the principles of equality and mutual advantage. This interest manifests itself particularly clearly in specific issues.

... From the height of the 13th floor of the building housing the Norwegian Export Council there is a magnificent view of the famous Bygdoy Peninsula with its museums, the wharves of the capital's port and the calm, smooth surface of the Oslo Fjord. In the past 2-3 years fewer ships than usual have been plying the waters of the inlet; Norway's foreign trade is on the decline.

"We cannot be content with this situation," Gunnar Rogstad, executive director of the export council, said. "We also believe that the Soviet Union's share of Norway's foreign trade is disproportionately small, although your country possesses tremendous potential for expanding economic ties. We are now working on these problems with colleagues from the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry. We are counting on expanding our commercial contacts with Soviet foreign trade organizations and on stepping up the activities of representatives of Norwegian firms in the USSR," Rogstad pointed out. "Favorable conditions are now taking shape for this."

Our interlocutor named a number of interesting deals, the plans for which are being discussed with our country's appropriate foreign trade organizations.

"We understand," Gunnar Rogstad added, "that trade is a two-way street. This is evidenced by statistical estimates which show that Norwegian imports from the USSR will increase appreciably this year. Their framework is also broadening. Soviet machine tools and industrial equipment are increasingly being added to the traditional import commodities."

The prospects for developing Soviet-Norwegian economic ties are not only being studied actively by government organizations and firms, they are being examined by realistically minded politicians of very different positions. We met with one of them in the corridors of Norway's Storting (Parliament). Torstein Tynning, Storting deputy for the Hoyre Party since 1965 and a member of that party's leadership, told us:

"We must seek to expand economic relations with the Soviet Union, because trade is an important part of detente."

Cooperation is also being broadened on such an important issue as environmental conservation. Some people might consider the Norwegians too sensitive about all aspects of preserving the landscape and the cleanliness of rivers and the air in cities. This may even be so. But more has probably been done and is being done in this respect in Norway than in many other West European countries. Norway, according to Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, minister for environmental affairs, is seeking an international conference on questions of environmental conservation, which the Soviet Union, as is known, has proposed.

"There are a number of examples of successful cooperation between Norway and the USSR in drafting international agreements in the conservation sphere," Gro Harlem Brundtland told us. "I am sure this cooperation will yield good fruit."

Grounds also exist for expecting the reactivation of cultural ties. They have old and rich traditions. This wealth, it is true, is not always put into circulation, to use a commercial term, and the level of cultural ties today still does not conform to mutual interests and traditions.

Some things left us bewildered--the stubbornness, for example, with which a section of the Norwegian press participates in anti-Soviet campaigns of every kind, and the groundless attempts by certain politicians to place the responsibility for the arms race on our country. Here it is not possible even to say: "Well, it can happen to anyone." Campaigns of this sort and deliberately false representations of Soviet policy certainly do not conform with either the traditions of Soviet-Norwegian relations or with the desire of our countries' public to strengthen and develop these relations. It is an understandable desire because the USSR and Norway are neighbors and must be linked not only by a 162-km common border but also by a rich heritage, broad daily contacts and joint interests--interests of strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world.

FORMER FRENCH LEADER SAYS FRANCE DEPENDENT ON U.S. 'LINE'

LD101022Y Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Paris, January 10, TASS--Michel Debre, former prime minister, chairman of the Committee for the Unity and Independence of France, at a press conference here, declared for peace and cooperation in Europe on the basis of equality and respect for the national sovereignty of all the countries of the continent.

He described the present plans for enhancing European integration as a trap for France. The plans had been worked out in the latest conferences in Brussels. The danger to the independence of France has never been as now, Michel Debre said. Our partners, he emphasized, virtually seek to subordinate European policy to U.S., one, and make French policy dependent on the pro-American line. The policy of our Anglo-Saxon and West German partners in the main fields is coming into an obvious conflict with the interests of France. In the foreign policy aspect, they look mainly at the USA particularly in what concerns relations with the Soviet Union and Middle East countries. In the field of defence our partners advocate Atlantic integration to which we do not and cannot agree. They would like to bring our armed forces under the control of a foreign power.

Michel Debre went on record against an enhancement of the supranational functions of the European parliament which is elected by direct ballot. "The moment to isolate France in the European assembly elected by general vote and vested practically with unlimited powers has been chosen without the slightest guarantees and most elementary cautions, he pointed out. The European assembly's powers will be immediately applied against the economic, political and military orientations of France. A Europe which is being contemplated in Brussels is a Europe aligning with U.S. policy, Michel Debre said.

The chairman of the Committee for the Unity and Independence of France pointed to a necessity to revise in the interests of France and Western Europe the treaties leading to the setting up of so-called supranational European bodies, infringing upon national sovereignty. Today, like yesterday, the country's independence must be our main slogan, he stated.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE TO COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

Bakhtiar Supports Call for Mourning

LD101611Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Situation in Iran"]

[Text] Tehran, 8 January--Even after the creation of a civilian government the situation in the country remains tense. Yesterday and today mass demonstrations have been held in Tehran, Tabriz, Qom, Mashhad and other cities. In the area of Shah Reza and (Ferdousi) streets in the capital clashes took place between demonstrators and troops who used their weapons. Taking into account the situation prevailing in the country, the Bakhtiar government has associated itself with the initiative by opposition and religious leaders to hold 2 days of national mourning in the country for the compatriots killed during the antigovernment demonstrations held in the first days of the new year. ACCORDING TO OPPOSITION FIGURES, ABOUT 65,000 PEOPLE HAVE BEEN KILLED OR WOUNDED IN THE YEAR OF DISTURBANCES IN IRAN.

The continuing demonstrations are being held under the slogans of demands for the shah's removal from power, a boycott of the new government and an end to American interference in Iran's internal affairs. Many newspapers are publishing reports that the National Front does not recognize the competence [pravomochnost] of the Bakhtiar government.

New Government 'Encountering Difficulties'

LD110919Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Text] London, 7 January, TASS--Commenting on the Iranian opposition's call for a day of mourning and a general strike, the OBSERVER newspaper writes that the new Iranian Government encountered difficulties on the day after its formation. "The longer the shah remains in Iran," the newspaper stresses, "the more likely it is that the new government will be increasingly regarded as a puppet of the shah's throne."

New York, 7 January--The composition of the Iranian cabinet headed by Bakhtiar indicates that the new premier has been unable to obtain support from the main opposition groups, both civilian and religious, the New York TIMES writes. The Washington POST believes that the shah's announcement of his intention of leaving Iran is part of a plan elaborated by Bakhtiar aimed at "restoring order" in the country and "saving the monarchy at the same time."

Massing of Soviet Troops on Border Denied

LD111130Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] In conditions of a growing crisis and the growth of dissatisfaction in Iran at U.S. interference in the country's internal affairs, the U.S. special services have decided to resort to publication of all kinds of lies, thereby trying to show complicity on the part of the Soviet Union in the present events in Iran. These falsehoods assert, without any proof, that a concentration of Soviet troops on the border with Iran is taking place and that frontier barriers have already been removed along the Soviet-Iranian border to allow them to pass. Other equally groundless inventions are given. All of this propaganda fundamentally contradicts the clear and unambiguous position of the USSR, which has already stated more than once its complete noninterference in Iran's internal affairs.

Such publications are complete fantasy. The aim of spreading such lies is well known: By this means the United States wants to cover up its military interference in Iran's internal affairs.

U.S. Seeking Support of Iranian Army

LD101542Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1130 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The spokesman of the U.S. State Department has said that General Huyser, deputy commander of the U.S. Armed Forces [as heard] who arrived in Tehran a few days ago, has extended his period of stay in Iran, because his program in Tehran has not yet been completed. Our commentator, Igor Savchenko writes:

The official aim of the visit of General Huyser to Iran is acquaintance with the conditions for the use of arms delivered by the United States to Iran. But the Western news agencies do not hide the point that the real reasons for the general's visit are altogether outside the framework of the official aims.

For example, UPI reported that during his mission--which has been fully coordinated with the White House policy--Huyser held consultations with senior Iranian Army officers as well as with U.S. military advisers in Iran. Let us see what the purpose of these consultations is. REUTER points out that their aim is to assess the ability of the Iranian Army's command to support an Iranian Government favorable to Washington.

The point is that some of the phenomena in the Iranian Army have caused concern on the part of leading figures of the U.S. Defense Department. According to the Lebanese paper ASH-SHA'B, only last month over 400 servicemen fled from the military garrison at Karaj. Incidents of disobedience among soldiers and officers (?in the south)--refusing to butcher the nation and shoot the demonstrators--have increased. On several occasions, soldiers have joined the demonstrators.

The AFP correspondent has referred in his report to one such incident in Mashhad. According to AP, General Huyser's mission is focused on protecting the present regime and the U.S. position in Iran. What is more interesting is that simultaneous with General Huyser's so-to-speak sensitive mission, U.S. authorities in Washington have also started talks with Iranian generals.

LE FIGARO reported that General Oveysi, the former commander of Iran's ground forces and military governor of Tehran, who has become infamous because of the mass shooting of participants in popular demonstrations, is now engaged in talks in Washington. Simultaneous with this, stories have been published about the arrival of dozens of fresh CIA experts in Iran who are specializing in crushing the people's demonstrations. In the meantime, new U.S. warships have moved toward Iran's shores and representatives of the U.S. Defense Department are stating that they have prepared numerous plans on how to react to the events in Iran.

In this way we are witnessing the expansion of U.S. militarist intervention in Iranian affairs, intervention which shakes the foundations of the national sovereignty of the Iranian people. The daily increasing intervention of U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of Iran has caused daily increasing anger and objections from the Iranian people. A very interesting point to make is that demonstrations that were staged throughout Iran last Monday were the largest in the past 2 weeks and were carried out under slogans opposing the present regime and U.S. domination and intervention in Iran. Karim Sanjabi, a leader of the Iranian National Front, has said that the people of Iran demand that the destiny of Iran be determined in Iran not in Washington.

Rightwing Coup Feared

ID101955Y Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New York, January 10, TASS--Tensions continue running high in Iran. According to reports of Western agencies, rumors continue circulating in Tehran about a military coup of a right-wing character being prepared there. The possibility of such a coup was noted in particular by leader of the National Front, Karim Sanjabi. If a coup takes place, he said, this will be a tragedy for the Iranian people.

The American press reports that General Oveysi, who resigned the other day from the post of commander of ground forces and head of Tehran's military administration, is now holding consultations in Washington on plans for the capture of power by the military. According to one of the scenarios of a coup, says the report of the UPI agency, the military are to start acting immediately after the shah leaves the country. After coming into power, the military junta could then invite the shah to return to Iran.

Speaking in a French television interview, Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar said that the shah will leave the country within the next few days.

According to reports from Tehran, the government of Bakhtiar is trying to create conditions for a gradual normalisation of the situation in the country. The lifting of martial law has been ordered in Skiraz. A law is being drafted on establishing a national tribunal for trying formal ministers and officials on a charge of abuse of power. The press openly expresses doubt that Bakhtiar will be able to cope with his mission. A correspondent of the New York TIMES reports from Tehran that already on its first working day, the activity of the new government was paralyzed by opposition from wide sections of society. Several ministers of Bakhtiar's Cabinet could not even reach their ministries as a result of the strike, and those who got to their offices did not find there their service personnel.

A prominent figure of the opposition National Front, H. Makki, said in an interview with the correspondent of the Tehran KEYHAN newspaper that the members of Bakhtiar's Cabinet never took part in the national movement, and Bakhtiar himself was no active figure of the National Front, as he claims. A group of Majlis deputies expressed opposition against the Cabinet of Bakhtiar. In a letter to the president of the lower chamber of the Iranian Parliament, they pointed out that they will vote for no-confidence in the Cabinet, as the new prime minister does not have the support of any of the political groupings coming out for the establishment of a democratic system in the country.

Meanwhile, demonstrations are continuing in the country. A council has been set up for coordinating strike actions. Opposition is broadening its influence in the army. There were cases of rioting among soldiers, in particular, in Tabriz and Qom.

Hundreds of thousands inhabitants of Esfahan, Iran's second biggest city, came together today in the local stadium and then took part in street marches. Meetings addressed by political, religious and public figures were today held in Shiraz, Sari, Mobarekeh, Khorramabad, Maragheh, Tabriz, Mehabad and Zahedan. The demonstrators marched past closed offices and shops, iron barred bank windows. Black and black and green flags in tribute to the memory of victims of the massacre of armless (as received) demonstrators can be seen all over the city.

Strikes are sweeping as before the whole of the country. Railwaymen refuse to let through trains with troops and military cargoes. The personnel of the national aircompany, of the international telephone exchange and other institutions is on strike. Most of industrial enterprises and sea ports are closed.

U.S. Engineering Coup

LD110623Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The situation in Iran remains tense. Generals are openly talking about a military coup. At the same time, [words indistinct] in which the hulls of U.S. ships can be clearly discerned, are moving in on the country from the direction of the Arabian Sea.

The bourgeois news agencies allege that the United States has altered its approach to the events in Iran. And while, previously, the United States supposedly staked its hopes on the preservation of the shah's regime, now it is ready to sacrifice him. But the aim of U.S. policy is not to keep the shah as such, but to secure the position of U.S. monopolies. And no changes have occurred here, except that the interference is acquiring a more blatant and overt character.

It is evident from reports arriving from Iran,and also from U.S. press material, that the United States is steering things towards a military coup in Iran. It plans, in particular, to use the Iranian Armed Forces to achieve this end. At the same time, it is proposed to remove Bakhtiar's present civilian government from power and replace it with a military dictatorship.

It is evident from the same sources that the U.S. circles referred to are ready to execute this action with the participation of the shah, or without him.

Strife Continues

LD102201Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Mourning ceremonies and assemblies to commemorate the victims of the military government's recent measures against demonstrators are continuing in Iran for the second day. Street demonstrations took place yesterday and today and there were barricades and bonfires in many parts of Tehran. Clashes between demonstrators and security forces have increased. On Saturday soldiers opened fire on individuals who were waiting to buy (?evening) newspapers when these newspapers came out for the first time after a 2-month strike. Four people were killed and 12 others wounded as a result of the shooting. The army's patrol units, which have been surrounding Tehran University, and truck loads of soldiers have blocked all the routes leading to the university. The strike by the lecturers and the board of directors of the university, who have put forward general political demands, is now in its second week.

Following the emergence of political leaflets in the city giving the names and addresses of SAVAK officials, the hated secret police, incidents of attacks on their homes and apartments have increased. For example, two incidents of such attacks (?took place in the city) yesterday. But Ayatollah Taleqani, one of the well-known religious leaders of Tehran, has asked the people to refrain from punishing the subversives without legal trial and to hand them over for trial by Moslems.

U.S. PLANS TO SEND F-15's TO SAUDI ARABIA

LD102238Y Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 10, TASS--Tass correspondent Leonid Buz reports:

The United States is once again resorting to the bankrupt gunboat diplomacy, embarking on a dangerous path of provocative demonstrations of force in the Persian Gulf area.

Following yesterday's announcement by the Pentagon of sending to the area an additional group of U.S. warships including three destroyers and a tanker, a Pentagon spokesman said today that a decision has also been taken to send there a squadron of F-15 jets. The Defence Department spokesman pointed out that these U.S. jets "will be moved around various Saudi air bases", "at the invitation of Saudi Arabia".

The statement says that the sending of the jets is a demonstration of the continuing close relationship between Saudi Arabia and the United States and of U.S. interest in the security of the kingdom.

UPI news agency reports, citing government sources, that besides the squadron of F-15 jets, over 300 air force personnel will be carried to Saudi Arabia as a demonstration of U.S. military presence in the Middle East in connection with the developments in Iran.

BREZHNEV, PDRY'S 'ABD AL-FATTAH ISMA'IL EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD052100Y Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 5, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram to the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, on the occasion of his election to the post of president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, conveying heart-felt congratulations and best wishes for success in his fruitful work for the benefit of the South Yemeni people.

I wish the friendly people of Democratic Yemen, which has chosen the path of socialist development, further successes in building a new society under the leadership of its revolutionary vanguard--the Yemeni Socialist Party, says the telegram. In its struggle for social progress, against imperialism and reaction, the Yemeni people may firmly count on the Soviet Union's invariable support.

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il in his reply telegram expressed great thanks for the congratulations. "Your profound and sincere sentiments in regard to our Yemeni people, struggling for social progress and socialism, reflect the strength of the militant comradely relations linking our parties and peoples, and resting on the principles of proletarian internationalism, tested in the revolutionary struggles of the peoples in our epoch", notes the reply telegram.

The leaders of the two states expressed confidence that relations of strong friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY will go on developing in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, of universal peace and international security.

KOSYGIN, 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD111000Y Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 10, TASS--Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin has sent a message to Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, extending cordial congratulations on the occasion of his reappointment as head of government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

In his reply message, the prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen expressed profound gratitude for the congratulations and wished the Soviet people further progress and prosperity.

The messages express confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will continue developing and gaining in strength.

PERSECUTION OF IRAQI COMMUNISTS 'SERIOUS DANGER'

LD101819Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The patriotic forces in the Arab world are concerned over the wide-scale persecution of communists in Iraq. It is common knowledge that the campaign of persecution against the Iraqi communists has been going on for a year. Furthermore, this campaign has assumed a nature which can greatly harm the gains of the revolutionary movement in Iraq, and in addition it can create suitable circumstances for the (?domination) of reaction in the country. This constitutes a serious danger at a time when imperialism, Zionism and reaction are intensifying their sabotage against the Arabs. This has been reflected in the Camp David deal and in the attempts that followed this deal to liquidate the Palestinian resistance and to consolidate the Israeli occupation of Arab territories.

These actions in Iraq seek to undermine the National and Nationalist Progressive Front which is regarded as one of the most important revolutionary gains of the Iraqi people. The establishment of the front in 1973 marked a major turn toward eliminating the (?evils) of the past regarding relations between the Communist Party and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Iraq. The two parties issued a national charter of action, which in fact was a common program for the forces of the front. Agreement was reached on the provisions and principles regulating relations among members of the front and also their joint action within the framework of the aims proclaimed by the charter on the basis of respecting the political (?and ideological) independence of each party.

Time has shown the importance of these provisions and principles, which still assume that importance. Therefore, the blow is being dealt to scatter the forces of the front, to the Ba'th Party and to the Communist Party, first and foremost. Many accusations have been leveled at the Communist Party, but none of these accusations is consistent with the communists' continued efforts to implement and expand the struggle alliance with the Ba'th Party. The Second Congress of the Iraqi Communist Party in September 1970 pointed out that the policy of national cooperation and the united front is the result of deep confidence in the necessity, rather the possibility, of bringing together all the patriotic forces within the framework of (?firm) alliance which takes upon itself the responsibility of resolving the tasks of the democratic national revolution.

The question of strengthening the National and Nationalist Progressive Front is the main issue and the basic link in the policy and activity of the Communist Party. This is always reflected in the articles in the party press and in the party's ideological and political actions. The party, which is exerting efforts so that the banner of the national front is hoisted high in Iraq, cannot destroy what it itself has built. What would the masses that follow this party say to it then? The Iraqi Communist Party, writes the Baghdad TARIQ ASH-SHA'B, has exerted and continues to exert efforts to halt the deterioration in relations with the ruling Ba'th Party, and to not only preserve the relations of cooperation between the two parties but also to develop and deepen these relations.

But no one party can resolve this issue on its own; it requires the joint efforts of the other national parties.

The history of the revolutionary movement in Iraq and elsewhere convincingly shows that the strengthening of one of the parties of the alliance adds strength to the other members, while the weakness of any one of these parties is negatively reflected in the position of the other patriotic forces. And it undermines their cooperation. Cooperation among these forces in Iraq is of great importance not only to the future of the country's progressive development, but it also positively affects the situation in the whole of the Arab world.

EGYPTIAN COMPLAINT ON SOVIET PARTS DELIVERY REFUTED

LD102106Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[From "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian minister of defense and war production, complained a few days ago of the great lack of spare parts for the military hardware of the Egyptian Army. As is the custom with the present Egyptian leaders, he complained about the fact that the Soviet Union has stopped supplying spare parts for the weapons which it exported to Egypt previously.

The answer to this, first of all, is Lieutenant General 'Ali used the wrong address. It goes without saying that it is easier for him to blame all those he wishes of all the burdens and mishaps which Egypt suffers while excluding those who are directly responsible for all this.

Many in the Arab world and outside know that the Egyptian leadership was the one to reject the services of the Soviet military experts and to turn to the so-called diversification of the sources of arms. What was the result? The Egyptian leadership rejected Soviet services, but other sources are not rushing to fill this gap. The United States, for instance, finds it sufficient at present to promise arms delivery to Egypt. The situation with other European countries is no better. In such circumstances the Egyptian war production is forced to use skilled manual labor to secure spare parts for arms and military equipment.

Finally, it must be said that the USSR has always implemented precisely its obligations under agreements signed with Arab countries and others. But if the other side cancels the agreements, as is the case with Egypt, it is natural for the Soviet obligations also to lapse.

'HEGEMONISTIC INTENTIONS' SEEN IN CHINA'S AFRICA POLICY

LD090035Y Moscow in French to Africa 1800 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Li Xiannian [Li Hsien-nien], vice premier of the Chinese State Council, has begun a tour that will cover Zaire, Zambia and certain other countries of east Africa. Beijing's [Peking's] emissaries are trying to build a wall of mistrust between the peoples of the young countries and their natural allies, the countries of the socialist community, Vitaliy Korinov writes in PRAVDA. To succeed in this, the Maoists join with the enemies of the national liberation movements. Acting in concert with South African and Rhodesian imperialists and racists, Beijing has used wide-ranging subversive activity against progressive regimes in Africa. It is helped, for example, by the gangs of armed terrorists which are trying to undermine the People's Republic of Angola, by the joint efforts of imperialist and reactionary countries aimed at frustrating the revolution in Ethiopia, and by the treacherous acts of certain NATO states during last year's intervention in Zaire. It is no accident that the Republic of South Africa's propaganda organs note with satisfaction that China approves almost unconditionally of any expansionist move by the West in Africa, playing the part of its unofficial ally.

The front that the Maoists form with imperialism, neocolonialism and racism carries an even greater threat for the young African states since Beijing is at the same time pursuing its own selfish goals. How can one not share the opinion of those Africans warning that the Maoists would be glad to use the resources of the developing countries for China's so-called modernization plans, whose keystone is the aspiration to strengthen the militarist machine? The Maoist intrigues conceal yet another aim, that of expanding and consolidating Beijing's positions in the Indian Ocean region. It should also be pointed out that Chinese leaders are showing a growing interest in the Zaire rocket complex of the West German Otrag company.

However hard Beijing may try to hide its covetous desires behind a mask of friendship, the true facts bear witness to the hegemonistic intentions of the present Chinese leaders against the vital interests of African peoples.

ETHIOPIAN PAPER HAILS 'SOCIALIST COMMUNITY' POLICIES

LD101442Y Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, January 10, TASS--Countries of the socialist community firmly and consistently pursue a policy of peace and security in the interest of all peoples, this was confirmed with new force by the work of the 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly, writes the ETHIOPIAN HERALD. The new peaceful initiatives of the socialist states, the article says further, were met with support and understanding among the overwhelming majority of delegates to the assembly. They strongly condemned the position of the imperialist circles of the West which stubbornly cling to the obsolete theories of the cold war times and are rapidly intensifying the arms race. By rejecting the concrete proposals of the Soviet Union on the deepening of detente and strengthening peace on earth, the paper stresses, the imperialist powers strive by means of new types of nuclear weapons to dictate their own terms to other peoples, to suppress their struggle for freedom, democracy and national independence. The ETHIOPIAN HERALD notes that the Peking leadership has entered a collusion with imperialist circles. Coming out against the process of detente, the article says, the Chinese representatives in the United Nations Organisation voted on most issues together with the most reactionary regimes against the peaceful proposals of countries of the socialist community.

INDOCHINA

USSR CONTINUES COMMENT ON NEW CAMBODIAN REGIME

Moscow on Fate of Ieng Sary

LD102354Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] Several more states have officially stated their recognition of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea. Following the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and Afghanistan, this has now been announced by Hungary, Poland, the GDR, Mongolia and Czechoslovakia.

In the light of the immutable truth of the fact that the People's Revolutionary Council is the sole legitimate government of Kampuchea and the true vehicle expressing the will and interests of the Kampuchean people, the diplomatic fuss raised by patrons of the Pol Pot clique is proving ineffective.

Reports from New York say that the convening of the UN Security Council, which China is pressing for, is unlikely. Ardent supporters taking the side of the criminal clique--which has been decisively rejected by the people of Kampuchea--are not to be found. It is telling that in response to a request from one of the ringleaders of the antipeople clique, Ieng Sary, for refuge in Thailand, the authorities in that country only allowed him to travel through Thailand to Peking--they clearly do not want to have anything to do with him themselves.

SPK Commentary on Sihanouk's Role

LD101846Y Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

["'What Role Does Sihanouk Want to Play!'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, January 10, TASS--The KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY [SPK] issued a commentary about former head of the Cambodian state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who was taken to Peking from Kampuchea and then flown to New York, where he intends to address the U.N. Security Council as a "representative" of the overthrown Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime.

Neither Sihanouk, nor anybody else, but only the national People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea is authorised to say anything, anywhere on behalf of the Kampuchean people, the commentary stresses.

Speaking in Beijing [Peking], Sihanouk said that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime suppressed "human rights" in Kampuchea. This statement is far from reflecting the whole of reality. The people close to him and himself could be more frank, the point at issue was not only a suppression of human rights, but the heinous crime of genocide, which was unanimously condemned by wide sections of world public. Mountains of human bones rise higher than Phnomkulen Mount, and the Tonle Thom and Tonle Sap rivers are red with blood. All the leaves of palmyra palm in our country will not be enough for inscribing on them the barbarous crimes perpetrated by butchers such as have never before been see in Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people rose and united under the banner of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation in the struggle for the overthrow of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in order to save the country. There is general awareness that had the country been liberated a little later, the Kampuchean nation would not be able to escape the danger of complete extermination.

But why then Sihanouk comes out in support of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique distorting the meaning of the patriotic struggle by the Kampuchean people, slanders the neighbouring brother country, which came out on our side in the struggle for independence and freedom against imperialism and its lackeys? How can Sihanouk describe as "patriots" the butchers Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, who pushed our homeland to the verge of an abyss and continue supporting and defending them? This is very strange and inconceivable. His course of action is in conflict with the legitimate aspirations of the nation and the interests of the entire Kampuchean people.

At present, the reactionaries and their accomplices, whose sinister plans in Kampuchea were foiled, are trying to continue meddling in Kampuchea's home affairs. They demand that the U.N. Security Council hold an emergency session in order to listen to a "representative" of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary, who comes out on behalf of the government already overthrown by the people with fabrications against the Kampuchean people and slanders the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They took Sihanouk from a Phnom Penh prison to Beijing, so that he could play the role of this "representative". They want Sihanouk to play a sordid role in the new farce, in which he will serve for them as a mouthpiece for their lies. This farce will compromise the prestige of Sihanouk, who made his contribution to the struggle of the Kampuchean people for the homeland's independence and freedom.

No political figure, no country, says the commentary have any right to intervene in the home affairs of the Kampuchean people. Such interference is in conflict with the U.N. Charter. The Kampuchean people, the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea resolutely declare against any act in favour of the corrupt dictatorial regime, which was hated, has been punished and overthrown by the Kampuchean people. At present, this council administers all of the country's home and foreign affairs. The council is the sole genuine legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people speaking on behalf of the Kampuchean people at all international forums. Neither Sihanouk, nor anyone else are authorised to say anything anywhere on behalf of the Kampuchean people.

In conclusion the commentary says, we ask: Does Sihanouk intend to play the role prepared for him by international reactionaries and their accomplices? On whose instigation does Sihanouk speak? Will he act following the instructions of international reactionaries and their accomplices, or will he come out as a Kampuchean patriot?

Beijing 'Only Interference in Cambodia'

LD101605Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Aleksandr Serbin: "Commentator's Observation"]

[Text] The liberation of Phnom Penh and the country's territory by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and the insurgent population marks a decisive success for the Khmer people in their struggle to create a peaceful, independent, democratic, nonalined Kampuchea traveling the path to socialism. The KNUFNS, which has united all patriots, has been the people's leader and spokesman for their interests.

The victory won by the KNUFNS is a victory of the entire Khmer people, who reject the power of the tyrant puppet clique which pursued a policy of genocide against its own people and brought them black days of terror, slave labor and mass reprisals. The response to the clique's action was the explosion of popular anger that has swept away the self-styled rulers who performed Beijing's [Peking's] will.

Beijing propaganda is now going on about some kind of "foreign interference" in Kampuchea, slandering the Khmer patriots.

This lie cannot obscure the self-evident fact: The Khmer people are struggling on THEIR territory in the name of THEIR freedom. If there actually is external interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs, it has been and is being implemented by the Beijing hegemonists. It is they who sent tens of thousands of advisers there and supplied their puppets with weapons. It is on their instructions that monstrous "social" experiments were carried out in the country and, following the Maoist pattern, barracks existence introduced for the whole people. It is they who primarily bear responsibility for the attempt to kindle a new hotbed of tension in Indochina and to cause an armed conflict between Kampuchea and Socialist Vietnam.

In their struggle for freedom and against subordination to Beijing policy, Kampuchea's people enjoy the support and sympathies of all progressive forces.

'Long-Awaited' Freedom Hailed

LD101651Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Skvortsov dispatch under general headline "Kampuchea: Joy of Liberation"]

[Text] Hanoi, 8 January--Reports of the rejoicing with which Kampucheans are greeting their long-awaited freedom are now coming in from Phnom Penh. A genuinely new stage is opening up in Kampuchea's history, the stage of creation of a people's democratic system and transformation of the country into a genuinely peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, nonalined state, as envisaged by the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] declaration which all Kampucheans have rallied around. People of good will throughout the world and primarily in Southeast Asia are welcoming the victory of the front, the foreign policy section of whose program envisages the implementation of a policy of peace, friendship and peaceful coexistence, the ending of the border conflict with Vietnam and cooperation and neighborliness with all neighboring countries.

It is a tremendous joy, NHAN DAN, organ of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, writes today in its editorial, a joy which inspires the whole world: the emergence of an independent, democratic, peace-loving Kampuchea which is making an important contribution to strengthening peace on the Indochina peninsula, in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.... The process is taking place of the rebirth of heroic Kampuchea in whose history a new era has started--the era of independence, freedom and development along the path to Socialism. Henceforth the Kampuchean people are the genuine masters of the country. The great victory of the Kampuchean revolution brilliantly culminated the heroic struggle of the three fraternal peoples--of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea--for independence and freedom and opens up a new stage of cohesion of the three Indochinese peoples in building a new life in a spirit of absolute respect for one another's independence and sovereignty, equality and mutual aid.

At this time of long-awaited liberation Kampuchea's patriots are addressing words of gratitude to all who sincerely and selflessly supported their just struggle. "Confident of their strength and enjoying the sympathy and support of all the world's peoples who advocate peace and justice, including the Soviet Union's people," the KNUFNS appeal to the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries says, "Kampuchea's patriots and revolutionaries, united under the front's banner, will achieve brilliant victories in implementing their program aims."

KNUFNS 'People's True Representative'

LD101040Y Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

["KNUFNS--True Representative of the Kampuchean People"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 10, TASS--The reactionary dictatorial regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has fallen under powerful pressure from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea, who were actively supported by the population which rose in rebellion. All the fullness of power in Kampuchea was taken over by the People's Revolutionary Council, the real representative of the will and interests of the Kampuchean people. This victory of the patriotic forces did away with one of the grimmest pages in Kampuchea's history.

The adventurist pro-Maoist elements who seized power in the country in April, 1975, tried to exploit the Kampuchean revolution for their narrow selfish interests which had nothing in common with the interests of the Kampuchean people. The country was turned into one vast concentration camp. According to conservative estimates, at least two million people were executed, died from hard work, hunger and disease. On instruction from Peking and in order to justify tension inside the country, the Kampuchean authorities provoked a border conflict with Vietnam. The reactionary dictators brought the country to the verge of a national catastrophe.

The real patriots could not put up with such a situation. They launched struggle against the reactionary regime which led up to the establishment of the Kampuchean United National Front for National Salvation on December 2, last year. The front united in its ranks patriotically minded representatives of the peasantry, intelligentsia and servicemen. Heng Samrin became chairman of the KNUFNS Central Committee. Revolutionary Armed Forces were formed. KNUFNS set itself the task of overthrowing the venal ruling clique and building a peaceful, independent, democratic, non-aligned and socialist oriented Kampuchea.

With the establishment of the front the struggle against the regime assumed organized character. Millions of Kampucheans responded to KNUFNS' call for fighting to overthrow the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. The popular uprising and strong blows by the Revolutionary Armed Forces led up to the overthrow of the regime. The quick victory of the Kampuchean people who rallied under the banner of the United Front for National Salvation clearly shows that the dictatorial regime had no support among the masses. The Kampuchean people resolutely rejected the rulers who were doing Peking's bidding.

Shortly before the victory a minimum political program was adopted by KNUFNS. It is already being carried out: The apparatus of coercion, established by the reactionary regime, has been abolished. Local people's committees are being established to discharge administrative functions and to maintain order and security, and measures are being taken to organize production and to give the necessary help to the population.

The Soviet people welcome the victory of the Kampuchean people. This victory, says the message of greetings sent by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to the chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council, chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation signifies the triumph of the right cause of the Kampuchean patriots who rose up in arms for the freedom and independence of their homeland.

TASS Cites U.S. on Crimes

LD102012Y Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

["Outrages of the Criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary Clique (Review of U.S. Press Reports)"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, January 10, TASS--Stories and reports in the U.S. press describe the monstrous crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, which was imposed on the Kampuchean people from the outside. Newspapers, illustrated magazine and weeklies carry numerous articles and photographs, which are documented evidence of the bloody crimes of the criminal clique against the Kampuchean people, vis-a-vis which the Beijing [Peking] puppets pursued a policy of open genocide in the course of three years.

E. Becker, a Washington POST correspondent, and R. Dudman, a Saint Louis POST-DISPATCH correspondent, who recently visited Kampuchea and talked with Kampuchean refugees in Thailand, write about the sinister period of the tyranny established in that country by the regime, which followed the Chinese political pattern. The correspondents write that executions were systematically carried out in Kampuchea, whose victims were representatives of various sections of the population.

During my stay in that country, Becker writes, I repeatedly tried to find people expelled from Phnom Penh immediately after the war, when hundreds of thousands of people were driven out of the capital like cattle into remote rural areas and many of them were reported to die. But, the author, goes on to say, I was allowed to speak only to two former inhabitants of Phnom Penh.

The New York TIMES carried a story by a refugee, who succeeded in secretly getting out of Kampuchea. He was an eyewitness of the massacre of 108 women and children by government troops. The massacre, he said, took place near Chbale village. Several soldiers took detained women and children out of village, then broke them into groups of ten people each and then began methodically killing them by striking heavy sticks on their heads. Some little children were thrown into the air and pierced through with bayonets. The others were taken by their feet and beaten with their heads against the ground.

Numerous reports and evidence collected by the Subcommittee for Preventing Discrimination and Protection of National Minorities of the U.N. Human Rights Commission carry testimony of real genocide by the Kampuchean rulers, who turned the country into a prison.

In the course of the discussions held in Geneva in September 1978, the members of the subcommittee--experts from 17 countries, were familiarized with documents presented by Canada, Norway, Britain and the USA.

According to eyewitnesses, people were executed in Kampuchea on even insignificant pretexts. The papers of the subcommittee point out that people were killed with wooden sticks, hoes and axes, which were used for dismembering the bodies of the victims.

The White House was also forced to admit that there was genocide in Kampuchea. President J. Carter said in his statement on April 21 last year about executions without trial and investigation. The President described the Pol Pot regime as the worst violator of civil rights in the world.

The letter from acting U.S. representative J. Leonard to president of the Security Council also said that the U.S. administration declared persistently and in detail about cases of mass violation of human rights in Kampuchea.

Therefore, it is astonishing that now that the Kampuchean people rose to struggle against the hateful regime and overthrew the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, some people in Washington are inclined to come out in defence of these bloody Beijing puppets.

U.S. BASES ENTAIL HEAVY COSTS FOR JAPAN

OW091715Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 7 Jan 79 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] According to Western press reports, the United States is actively planning to intensify its interference in Iran's internal affairs. The news about the dispatch of aircraft carriers and other warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet to the Persian Gulf has been received with great alarm. This indicates that the reports of U.S. intentions to unfold a new type of "gunboat diplomacy" are not without ground.

The warships of the 7th Fleet dispatched to the Persian Gulf are based in Japan and the Philippines. This makes us think about the actual role of U.S. military bases in foreign countries, including Japan. When the purpose of Japan-U.S. military cooperation is discussed, Tokyo and Washington officials always stress "security," "defense" and "stability." Whenever they discuss military bases, they particularly emphasize the fact that Japan is not burdened by heavy military expenditures thanks to the U.S. bases and that the sole purpose of these bases is to insure the security of Japan.

But these claims are not true. At a number of Japan-U.S. talks on defense and security at various levels last year, Japan yielded to U.S. pressure and assumed a heavy financial obligation with respect to the maintenance of U.S. bases in Japan.

As reported by the Japanese press, Japan is paying more to fulfill its share of the cost of maintaining U.S. bases than West Germany. Yet, as you know, there are more U.S. troops stationed in West Germany than in Japan. Considering that, under U.S. pressure, Japan's defense expenditure has continuously increased by leaps and bounds, we cannot but doubt the validity of arguments that the presence of the U.S. bases enables Japan to save money.

But the heavier financial burden is not all that the U.S. military bases entail. They are also causing deep mental anguish and posing a constant threat to the lives and property of the civilian population. It is impossible to enumerate all acts of violence committed by U.S. soldiers in Japanese cities and villages each year. In some cases, they have opened fire, victimizing innocent people. Only recently U.S. Marines of Camp Schwab in Nago, Okinawa, fired their machineguns at random. Also, many Japanese farmers have been driven off their farmland by the construction of U.S. military bases and facilities. Thus, the so-called security provided against a nonexistent threat is costing Japan a great deal.

Furthermore, the length of the barbed wire fences around the huge U.S. bases built on rich farmland seized from Japanese farmers, or the danger of radioactive pollution from the nuclear-powered submarines and surface ships, or the possibility of illegally bringing nuclear weapons into Japan is not all that matters. What really matters is, as indicated by the reported action of warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet in Iranian coastal waters, that U.S. military bases can be used for purposes unrelated to Japan, in complete disregard of Japanese interests.

The bases can be used by the U.S. imperialists to support their role as a gendarme of the world and to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. As a matter of fact, they are actually being used for that very purpose. Many of the U.S. warships which took part in the war of aggression in Indochina were sent from Japanese ports.

The American spy boat Pueblo, which was seized on 23 January 1968 while collecting intelligence information in the DPRK's coastal waters, was also sent from a Japanese port. Whenever an emergency situation developed in some part of the world, the U.S. bases in Japan were placed on alert. This happened many times. It is clear that in these cases, Japan's interests were totally ignored.

The world's progressive public opinion resolutely denounces the wanton U.S. interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. Considering the actual role of the U.S. bases, probably no country in Asia or elsewhere in the world will trust representatives of a country which provides bases for the United States when such representatives claim their country seeks peace and wants to build good relations with all countries.

KOMEITO DELEGATION MEETS MINISTERS, TOURS MOSCOW

OW101715Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 9 Jan 79 OW

[Text] A Komeito delegation now visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Council of the USSR-Japan Society spent its third day in Moscow today.

In the morning the delegation, led by Deputy Party Chairman Shogo Tada, met with Soviet Minister of Culture Demichev to discuss the issue of further expanding cultural interchanges between the Soviet Union and Japan. The delegation then visited the Lenin Mausoleum in Red Square where it offered flowers. Afterward the Komeito delegation toured the Lenin Museum in the Kremlin. In the afternoon, the delegation met with Soviet Fish Industry Minister Ishkov.

Yesterday the delegation also had quite a busy schedule in Moscow. In the morning it met Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Moscow Mayor (Promyslov), and Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Grishin. In the afternoon it met Soviet Minister of the Maritime Fleet Guzhenko, who is also the chairman of the USSR-Japan Society.

This is the third visit by a Komeito delegation to the Soviet Union in recent years. The current delegation includes Deputy Party Chairman Shogo Tada, Deputy Party Secretariat Chief and member of the House of Representatives (Koshiro Ishidake), Party Propaganda Bureau Chief and member of the House of Councilors Shigehiko Naoi, Hokkaido Party Headquarters Deputy Chairman and member of the House of Representatives Mitsuo Nomura, KOMEI SHIMBUN reporter Akira Yamamoto, and party International Affairs Bureau Chief and member of the House of Councilors Akira Kuroyanagi.

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET ELECTS NEW PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN

LD101009Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Dec 78 pp 1-2 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report" on Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet session]

[Excerpts] On 20 December, the eighth session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, ninth convocation, opened in Tashkent.

Deputy Sh.R. Rashidov spoke on the first item on the agenda. He reported that a statement had been received from N.M. Matchanov requesting that he be released from his duties as chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidum for health reasons.

The Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution on releasing N.M. Matchanov from his duties as chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy Sh.R. Rashidov proposed that Deputy I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, who currently works as first secretary of the Andizhanskiy Party Obkom, be elected chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet elected Deputy I.B. Usmankhodzhayev as chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A resolution was adopted to elect G.M. Orlov as deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In connection with the fact that Deputy P.Yu. Yuspov has left the republic to study, the Supreme Soviet released him from his duties as member of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputies T.A. Alimov and Sh.K. Khayrullayev were elected members of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

TASS REVIEWS PONOMAREV BOOK ON SOCIALISM

LD102328Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1556 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Political Literature Publishing House in Moscow has published a book by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "Real Socialism and Its International Importance". In the book real socialism is treated as the pivotal factor of world development. Emphasis is placed upon its role as the basic bulwark of peace, the main force which opposes imperialism and its anti-popular and aggressive policy, and on the role of socialism as the bearer of the genuine rights and liberties of the working people, democracy, and the masses.

The book tells of the growing influence of real socialism on the processes of social transformation throughout the world and its resolute support for the national liberation forces. It reveals the internationalism of real socialism and its consistent policy of uniting all progressive forces.

TASS REPORTS ON ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF SIBERIA

LD110836Y Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 11, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Leonid Ivanov, writes: The resources of Siberia are now being tapped more vigorously and stubbornly than ever before. Soviet people know full well the extent of these resources and the benefit that can be obtained from them. Western Siberia literally is flooded by oil. An ocean of coal was discovered in Krasnoyarsk territory, covered only by a thin layer of loose rocks. On the territory of Buryatia, colossal deposits of polymetals and phosphorites were discovered. Immense are the taiga and rivers, many of which carry more water and potential energy resources than the Volga. Much has been done. Power plants of fantastic capacities spanned the Yenisey and Angara and provide energy for many new metallurgical, chemical and engineering works. In the current five-year-plan period already, Western Siberia will account for the entire increment in oil production in the USSR. In 1976-1980, industrial production beyond the Urals is to be increased almost 50 percent but this is not limit for the Soviet Union.

From the construction of separate industrial enterprises the state passed over to long-term programs for the development of vast regions of Siberia. The specific feature of this development is the harmonious combination of the power, the extracting and the processing industries on a definite territory. The Russian vocabulary created a new term: "territorial-production complexes." The programs for the development of such complexes envisages the planned setting up of groups of enterprises, according to a single scheme, inter-connected technically and economically, supplementing and serving each other.

The 3,200 kilometre-long Baykal-Amur trunk railway line, now under construction, plays a tremendous role in the development of Siberia's productive forces. It crosses sites rich in ores, coal, timber, and it can be compared to a thread on which will be placed constellations of large and small towns with a developed industry. There will be many territorial-production complexes in Siberia. To illustrate this clearly we shall dwell on one of them, the West Siberian. It covers mainly the territory of Tyumen and Tomsk regions as the country's main base for the production of oil and gas. The first 200,000 tons of oil were produced there in 1964, while the figure is to be brought up to 300-310 million tons in the current five-year-plan period. Such rapid expansion is unprecedented anywhere in the USSR and people, at that, achieved this literally on a naked spot, in difficult roadless conditions and harsh frosts. The Tobolsk and Tomsk petro-chemical combines, which will be fuelled by associated gas from oil production, gas condensates and hydro-carbon raw materials from its oil refineries, are under construction. Synthetic rubber and fibre, solvents and films are to be made at those combines.

The development of the region will include the building of transport sidings, pipelines to carry oil and gas, building industry enterprises and new towns and settlements.

PRAVDA CITES NEED FOR STRICTER LABOR DISCIPLINE

LD110801Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Labor Discipline"]

[Excerpt] Firm discipline is an important reserve for increasing production efficiency; it requires no capital investments, but gives a perceptible, rapid return. [paragraph continues]

However, this reserve is not being fully exploited everywhere. As a result of losses of working time due to idle time, absenteeism in violation of administrative procedures and authorized absenteeism, industry annually falls short of a considerable quantity of production. At enterprises in Gorkovskaya Oblast alone these losses total millions of roubles. In Kamchatskaya Oblast in industry more than 12,000 cases of absenteeism and more than 90,000 man-hours of idle time during shifts were recorded in a year. It is particularly disturbing that some economic leaders have become reconciled to such a state of affairs, and conceal their inability to organize work correctly with references to all kinds of "objective" factors.

Now that the scale of production has increased and economic ties have expanded, the value of every working hour has increased considerably. An indolent attitude toward one's duties, sluggishness and sloth on the part of a sector or team or even a single individual can disrupt the overall production rhythm and put subcontracting enterprises in a difficult position. That is why it is so important for an atmosphere of implacability toward such instances to reign in every collective.

Violations of discipline are often associated with low standards of planning and management. Wherever rush work is common and breakdowns occur in planning and material and technical provision, more often then not laxity manifests itself and the norms of production life are violated. Economic leaders at all levels must devote unremitting attention to improving planning, supply and production rhythms.

Labor discipline is a broad concept. But its first precept is to value work time. Minutes of intensive creative labor make up the valor of leading workers, the glory of the best collectives. High standards are never attained by those who are not used to counting the minutes, who do not concentrate and who are sluggish and indifferent to the interests of the task. At leading enterprises they fight actively against any manifestations of wastefulness, absenteeism and other losses of work time. The main thing is to combine administrative and educational measures skillfully and to involve the public widely in resolving urgent production tasks.

The cultivation of discipline and responsibility is inextricably connected with developing socialist competition. People in the collective must always know who is ahead, who is lagging, and why. Nothing has such an influence on the violator as his comrades' opinion and general condemnation of his infringement. Nothing lessens labor enthusiasm as much as lack of attention to success in work and errors in assessing competition results.

In our country labor discipline is based on the people's profound understanding of their duty and their concern for the motherland's economic and defense might. To develop these patriotic qualities is the direct duty of party organizations. It is very important for communists to be models of a creative attitude toward work and to lead the entire collective, mobilizing public opinion against those who work halfheartedly, without initiative, and produce defective output. Making skillful use of the powerful force of competition, party organizations are called upon to strive to insure that each collective is a champion of conscious, socialist labor discipline.

To successfully complete the fulfillment of the targets for the third year of the 5-year plan and embark confidently on the coming year--Soviet people are now working with this desire. A further strengthening of discipline and organization at all levels of the national economy will make it possible to achieve new successes in implementing the socieconomic program put forward by the 25th CPSU Congress.

AGRICULTURAL STAFF NOTES SHORTCOMINGS IN SPRING SOWING

LD101446Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] At a routine meeting, the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supplies to Agriculture examined the question of preparations for spring sowing. It was noted that all sectors supplying kolkhozes and sovkhozes are successfully meeting their plans for the volume of production and marketing of output. A great deal of help had been given to farms in the Non-chernozem Zone of the RSFSR and the Soviet Baltic republics. As before, however, certain enterprises are not fulfilling their plans for production of the full range of goods. For this reason, thousands of tractors are standing idle because of a shortage of small components. In particular, the Barnaul Technical Rubber Articles Works, which comes under the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, is failing to supply gaskets for the K-700 and other powerful tractors. The Odessa Soil Cultivating Machinery Works Association is behind in supplying 800,000 plowshares. The operational staff criticized the chiefs of the Altay motor works, the Krasnaya Zvezda works and certain other enterprises under the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural machinebuilding which have been trying to plan their basic deliveries of seeding machinery for autumn instead of spring.

The headquarters paid particular attention to questions of material and technical supplies to farms in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. The majority of enterprises are successfully fulfilling their pledges to supply agricultural workers in the zone. However, the Kharkov Tractor Engine Works, the Rubtsovsk spare parts works and certain other enterprises are behind in their deliveries. The construction of roads and land improvement systems in oblasts in the Non-Chernozem Zone is being drawn out due to the lack of machinery which is being delayed at the Donetsk works and the Kolyushchenko road machinery works in Chelyabinsk. The All-Union Operational Staff also paid attention to the unsatisfactory work being done by individual enterprises under the Ministry of the Chemical Industry which have failed to supply about 1 million tons of fodder urgently required for the successful wintering of cattle in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Urgent measures were adopted on all the questions discussed.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 8-9 JAN

LD100306 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 8 January reports that machine operators in Uzbekistan have completed plowing about 2 million hectares, thus preparing the soil for next year's crop. The radio adds that the plowing was deep and done in two layers to increase soil fertility.

At 1000 GMT the radio notes that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kirgiziya have completed the preparation of grain seed for the spring sowing. Almost 650,000 quintals have been prepared. The farms in the primary grain-producing zone--the Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast, the Chu and Talas valleys and the central Tyan-Shan--will shift completely this year to the use of high-yield grain cultures of local selection. At 0700 GMT on 9 January the radio reports that Omskaya Oblast machine operators are carrying out active snow retention in preparation for spring fieldwork. So far they have completed work on over 1 million hectares. The radio adds that Georgian farms have prepared 70 percent of their entire tractor pool for the spring.

At 1830 the radio announces that agricultural workers in Kustanayskaya Oblast have completed their preparation of seeds for the spring sowing. The oblast is the biggest producer in the country of hard strains of wheat, which in the coming season will be planted on 3.5 million hectares. For the first time almost 500,000 hectares will be devoted to a new variety, (Uralskiy-52), which is well adapted to conditions in the virgin lands.